admonished by Mr. Carlisle and other Democratic Senators that even if such an attempt should succeed it might result in the addition by the Senate of some amendments, perhaps including a provision for fair elections and honest returns of Representatives in Congress, which would be troublesome to the Democratic party.

Of course the free-coinage lenders hope, by caucus obligation, to bring every Democrat to the support of the Senate bill, but it is asserted that not less than a dozen Democrats will refuse to obey caucus dictation on that question, and that among them are several New-York Representatives who do not as yet seem to have been either convinced or overawed by the Democratic majority in the New-York Assembly. Mr. Flower, however, voted with the free-coinage men to-day; a fact which provoked some comment and was regarded by some persons as a "straw" which indicated that he has been "slated" for the Democratic nomination for Governor next fall.

The free-coinage leaders in the Senate were decidedly disheartened at the failure of Mr. Bland to get his "rider" into the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, but they announced that, not-withstanding this discouraging seback, they would try to put a similar amendment into the Sundry Civil bill when it should reach the Senate. It is understood that Mr. Stewart will have his committee

would try to put a similar amendment into the Sundry Civil bill when it should reach the Senate. It is understood that Mr. Stewart will have his committee on Mines and Mining meet to-morrow and report the Free-Coinage bill which was referred to it on Wednesday, and then try to get the Senate to acknowledge the validity of this action. The Finance Committee is, of course, the only proper one to pass upon general financial legislation, and the jurisdiction of the Committee on Mines and Mining will doubtless be firmly disputed. If Mr. Stewart can get the Democrats to help him overthrow the Finance Committee is ust claim of jurisdiction he will then have the rider referred to the Appropriation Committee. After it has been for one day before that committee it can be offered in the Senate as an amendment to the Appropriation bill. But getting the right to offer it and having it inserted in the bill are two different and widely separated things.

CASHIER DONALD DENIES IT ALL. OWNBEY'S TESTIMONY FLATLY CONTRADICTED AT ALL POINTS.

Washington, Feb. 6 (Special).-Only one w Cashier Donald, of the Hanover National Bank of New-York, was examined by the "silver pool" committee Mr. Donald's re-examination was careful and thorough, and his replies to the questions asked were apparently frank and straightforward. His testimony flatly contradicted that of Ownbey, the "vocal capitalist," on every point in respect to which the latter had testified that Mr. Donald had informed him that he was in a silver "deal " in which Senators and Representatives were concerned. It was made clear that if Ownbey knew no more about silver speculations than he found out from Donald he knew nothing at all. In fact, Ownbey seems to have been completely eliminated as a factor in the pending investigation. and the committee will now be able to devote all its time and energy to efforts to discover what other Sen ators and Representatives besides Messrs. Cameron and Taylor did speculate in silver, and the time and nature of those speculations. It is extremely doubtful whether the inquiry which the committee proposes to make in New-York City next week will throw any additional light on the subject. As has been repeatedly stated in these dispatches, there is only one way by which the committee can get all the facts, and that is to examine each Senator and Representative under eath.

Mr. Donald to-day denied absolutely Ownbey's statements of an arrangement with witness by which Ownher was to receive a share of the profits in silver speculation in consideration of information. Ownbey had asked the witness to carry silver for him on margin, and the witness had absolutely refused to do so. He also denied all the statements of Ownbey to the effect that witness had stated to Ownbey that Congressmen were interested in silver speculation, and further declared that he had never had a silve transaction in his life. The witness had not the slightest interest in the Silver bill except as to the \$55,000,000 National Bank redemption clause and the making of silver certificates a legal tender, so that they could form a part of the bank's reserve. He testified that on- day Ownbey was in his office and saw a Senate envelope. Ownbey eyed it and remarked: "I know the handwriting. It is that of the secretary of so and so." Witness did not say whose writing it was, but did say to Ownbey that he dared ask the Senator he would tell witness all about the Silver bill. The witness explained his statement to Ownbey by saying that he had previously asked the Senator several questions and did not feel like taiding up his time with further inquiries. This

like taking up his time with further inquiries. This was in June.

Mr. Donald testified that \$250 of the amount the Hanover Bank through witness had paid Ownbey was for information regarding the Silver bill; \$260 more was by direction of a North Carolina bank correspondent for whom Ownbey had done some service, and through whom the witness met Ownbey; and there were 50me smaller amounts paid as loans and expenses. The principal thing Ownbey sent witness was a printed copy (not a written one) of the original Silver bill. Ownbey never claimed any share in any silver profits from witness, and there was no difficulty between them when they came to settle up.

To Mr. Dingley the witness stated that the letter from a Senator of which he had testified did not relate to speculation, but was a response to a request for information as to the progress of the Silver bill. His testimony was a general and specific demail of all the substantial points of Ownbey's testimony. His testimony was a general and specific denial the substantial points of Ownbey's testimony.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL SCHEME. SENATOR WOLCOTT EXHIBITS A TENDENCY TO

OPPOSE THE WORK.

Relations, providing for the amendment of the act incorporating the Nicaragua Camal Company, so as to give the United States virtual control of that vast out of the silver profit fund." This was adopted. Colorado, in the introduction of the following resolu-

tion:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be directed to request of the Maritame Canal Company of Nicaragua a list of the stockholders of the company from its organization, and that said committee be also directed to ascertain, if practicable, whether the work in and about the Nicaragua Canal has been done by a construction company, and if said work has been done by the company, and if said work has been done by the construction company, said committee be directed to procure. If practicable, copies of all contracts between such canal company and such construction company, with the list of the officers and the stockholders of such construction company from its organization until now.

tents of the testimony and other statements which accompanied the report, he would have been aware of all the facts asked for in his resolution. The nembers of the committee who were on the floor of the Senate at the time the resolution was introduced gate saw no objection to it and allowed it to be adopted without opposition.

unanimous report, signed by all its members-five Republicans, Messrs. Sherman, Edmunds, Frye, Evarts and Dolph, and four Democrats, Messrs. Morgan, Brown, Payne and Eustis-declaring that the commit tee had exhaustively pursued the order of the Senate of last April, to Inquire as to what steps had been taken under the net of Congress incorporating the Martime Canal Company of Nicarangua; what were the conditions and prospects of the enterprise, and what, in its opinion, the interest of the United States might require in respect to that means of inter-It was upon this investigaoceanic communication. tion that the committee brought in the pending bill tion that the committee brought in the penning of the proposing to amend the incorporating act of the Mr. Mason made a point of order that the substitute was in violation of the statutes, and pending a decision that the United States guarantee the payment of the

company's bonds to the amount of \$100,000,000. The president of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragna is Hiram Hitchcock, of New-York City. A Washington, Feb. 6 (special).—Among the promi-meeting of the incorporators, under the act of Congress nent bills on the House calendar awaiting action is approved February 20, 1889, was held in New-York one reported last session from the Committee on Horace L. Hotchkiss, Francis A. Stout, R. A. Lancaster can Bank. This measure, it may be remembered, and A. C. Cheney were chosen to open books of sub- was unanimously recommended by the Pan-American campaign and trade reciprocity questions were conscription to the capital stock of the company and to Contempes, and the recommendation was easier to scription to the capital stock of the company and to Conference, and the recommendation was earnestly receive subscriptions for the same. At a meeting on approved by the State Department and by the Presireceive subscriptions for the same. At a meeting on approved by the State Department and by the Presi-May 2 of that year the stockholders elected the follow-ing board of fifteen directors: Charles P. Daly, Fred-erick Eillings, Daniel Ammen, Horace L. Hotchkijs-and Joseph E. McDonald to serve three years; Francis A. Stout, Alfred B. Darling, Franklin Fairbanks, C. Ridgely Goodwin and Alexander T. Mason to serve two years; and Jöseph Eryan, James Roosevelt, Hiram Hitchcock, Horatio Guzman, Pedro Perez Zeledon, to serve one year. A majority of these directors are serve one year. A majority of these directors citizens and residents of the United States. The directors, two days afterward, elected Hiram Hitchcock president; Charles P. Daly, vice-president, and Thomas B. Atkins, secretary and treasurer. The only change in the board of directors since that time was caused by the retirement of Mr. Zeledon, of Costa Rica, and the election of Thomas B. Atkins in his place.

The report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations contains a list of the present stockholders and the number of shares standing to their credit; also a statement of the outstanding obligations of the company, and also the arrangement and contract between the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua and the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company. Ex-senator Warner Miller, of New-York, is the president of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, a com-pany organized under the laws of Colorado, and this senstruction company, has contracted with the Mari-

MR. BUTTERWORTH ON RECIPROCITY. HE THINKS THAT THE PASSAGE OF HIS BILL

FOR TRADE WITH CANADA WOULD

BE TIMELY. Butterworth said: "I have on fifty occasions, in the United States and in Canada, on the floor of this House and elsewhere, stated my views upon the proposition to establish full, free and unrestricted reciprocal trade between the United States and the Dominion of Canada. The bill I introduced provides for it, and the more 1 study the situation and the advantages which would result to our people from its adoption, the more heartily I favor it.

"I could not induce the Ways and Means Committee to report the bill, either favorably or unfavorably. I the requirements of the situation. It is vasily better than to appoint commissioners to negotiate a treaty.

The committee finds that Mr. a law. They will adhere to the prohibitory tariff idea, and any treaty they would be able to agree one instead of being in the interest of all our people, would to Commissioner Tanner, who appointed him. There their views on the Tariff bill which has just become be framed under the guidance and in furtherance of the interests of those who have been able, against the wish and judgment of 75 per cent of the Republican hours of the office to matters relating to the re party, to dictate its policy and shape its legislation.

"The success attending the negotiations with Brazil

conducted by Secretary Blaine would form no precedent for and inspire no hope of attaining the benefit which would result from a liberal and just trade arrangement between our people and our neighbors on

"If our people are suffering from any one cause more than another it is the fact that any benefit that results to the many is a mere incident to the positive advantage secured to the few by lexislation which is general in its terms but partial in its operation. I believe the next Congress will pass a bill to remove the barriers which restrict our trade with Canada. I can't go into a discussion of the advantages that would result from mirestricted reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada. The project found favor with the statesmen of New-England, and in fact of the whole country, until individual interests and the power of 'combines' became so great that they could control legislation. It finds favor now with the people, and there is every indication that they will be heard and heeded at an early day."

ENTERING INTO A BIG NAVAL CONTRACT. CARNEGIE, PHIPPS & CO. TO SUPPLY SIX THOU-SAND TONS OF ARMOR

Washington, Feb. 6 (Special).—The Secretary of the Navy is about to enter into a four-million-dollar con-tract with Carnegie, Phipps & Co., of Pittsburg, for the supply of 6,000 tons of armor. The firm has com-pleted an extensive plant for this class of work and is ready to begin manufacturing at once. The necessity for making this contract arose from the delays encountered by the Bethlehem Iron Works in the com-pletion of its plant. Secretary Whitney made, in 1887, a contract with the Bethlehem Company for the delivery of 300 tons of armor per month beginning in February, 1800. This date represented the time within which the Bethlehem plant was expected to be completed. The firm was unable to meet the terms of the original contract and the time has been extended to meet the various prospective dates fixed by the company. The hethlehem people now state that the plant will be completed in September, 1801. The Department does not expect any deliveries from Bethlehem before October and the outlook is that the subsequent deliveries will be so slow as to post-pone for many years the completion of the ships if Bethlehom remained the sole reliance. It is estimated that the amount of armor required for vessels under construction—in addition to the supply covered by the lethlehem contract—is 14,000 tons. The delivery of this amount by one firm would, under the most favorthis amount by one firm would, under the most lavorable circumstances, occupy six years, and the war vessels would be delayed accordingly.

These were the reasons which induced the Depart ment to draw up a contract with Carnegle, Phipps

& Co., on terms similar to those in the Berblehe contract. The delivery of the armor will be at the contract. The delivery of the armor will be at the rate of 500 tons per month, beginning in Lone next. The prices will be about the amenas has entire Bethil her contract, which was \$3.910.70, 50 in amount. The prices for armor agreed upon then were as follows side armor for monitors, \$510 per ton; turrets, breast works, towers, etc., \$575; side armor for armore vessels, \$825 and \$600 per ton; rolled plates, protective deck armor and gun shields, \$450 per ton bolts, etc., \$650 per ton. It is estimated that under the present arrangements with fieldlehem and Carnegie the armor required for vessels now authorized will not be completed until July 1493. The contract with Carnegie will probably be signed early next week.

THE EXPENSES OF THE WORLD'S PAIR. Washington, Feb. 6.—After the House lid disposed oday of the free-colnage "rider" to the Sundry Civil to embarrass the passage by the Senate of the bill, Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, moved to strike out unanimously reported by the Committee on Foreign the appropriation of \$20,000 for recoinage and insert undertaking, was made to-day by Mr. Wolcott, of Then the World's Fair clauses of the bill came up for consideration, and Mr. Candler, of Massachusetts, proposed this substitute:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed not to That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed not to approve the payment of any expense attendant upon a meeting of the World's Columbian Commission or of the Board of Lady Managers, except such meetings as may be called at the time of the dedication and opening of the be called at the time of the dedication and opening of the World's Fig.; nor to approve the payment of any expense attendant upon a meeting of the executive committee of the World's Columbian Commission, or of the Board of Lady Managers, except such meetings as may be held not oftener than once in vix months; nor to approve the paywith the list of the officers and the stockholders of such construction company from its organization until now.

Members of the Committee on Foreign Relations say that if Mr. Wolcott had taken the trouble to examine the report submitted by the committee about three weeks ago, and to make nimself familiar with the contexts of the testimony and other statements which in excess of \$5,000 to the president and \$3,000 to the servicery; nor to approve the payment of any expenses of the World's Columbian Commission, or of the Board of Ledy Managers, other than those hereinbefore mentioned, which

Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, defended the action of the Committee on Appropriations in reporting the The committee, it will be remembered, made a paragraphs providing for the expenses of the Commission. Mr. Vaux, of Pennsylvania, made a constitutional argument in opposition to the provisions of the
bill; and, making an allusion to the Centennial Exposition, aroused his collatane, Mr. O'Neill, and the
entirely good-natured colloquy which followed kept
the House in a roar of laughter for a quarter of an hour.
The gentlemen gradually approached each other, and
their final remarks were utlered with hands restling on
each other's shoulders, while around him were garbered
members from both sides of the House, urging on the
vocal contestants amid merry confusion.

Mr. Butterworth, of Onlo, in opposition to the substitute, said that the United States was committed to
the world to do a certain thing, no matter through
what instrumentality. It was not a local fair or a
State fair; it was a National fair, in the proudest and
best sense.

Mr. Mason made a point of calles that the substitute. Mr. Vaux, of Pennsylvania, made a constitu

was in violation of the statutes, and pending a decision the bill went over without further action.

THE PLAN FOR AN INTER-AMERICAN BANK. ly on March 7, 1889, when Messes. Hiram Hitchcock. Banking and Currency to incorporate an Inter-Ameri-

> THE HAWAIIAN BILL IN THE HOUSE Washington, Feb. 6 (Special).-Chairman McKinley, of the Ways and Means Committee, to-day called up the Hawaiian bill, but found himself unable to effect, as he expected to do, an agreement with the Democratic leaders as to the amount of time to be allowed for debate. He thereupon withdrew hts motion. In behalf of the Democrats, Messrs. Mills, McMillin and Breckincidge, of Arkansas, disclaimed all desire or intention to protract the debate unnecessarily, but they were unwilling to suggest any period of time at the

Entitled to the Best. All are entitled to the best, that their money will buy, so rery family should bave, at once, a bottle of the best family remedy. Syrup of Figs. to cleanse the system when sative or billous. For sale in 50c, and \$1 bottles by all

special House committee that investigated the charges ontained in the resolution introduced by Mr. Cooper. of Indiana, against Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Pensions, has completed the report of the result of the inquiry. He submitted it to a meeting of the committee this afternoon, and it was agreed to by his Republican colleagues. There will be a minority reject of reciprocity with Canada to-day, Congressman port on the investigation submitted by the Democratic members of the committee. The report says that the committee permitted any evidence to be introduced which related to the direct charges; but that it exeinded evidence as to the financial standing of the

Commissioner or Mr. Lemon. In regard to the refrigerator branch of the investigation, the report says : "There was an entire absence of any evidence showing, or tending to show, that any refrigerator stock had ever been offered for sale to or purchased by any of the employes of the Pension Office, or that there was any stock held by any one for the benefit of the employes or any of their families, the only exception

The committee finds that Mr. Tanner spent four days while he was on his regular yearly leave of abpointed they will be selected with direct reference to sence on the company's business and wrote a few letters for the company, but that he was never inis no evidence, the report says, showing that the Commissioner has ever devoted any of the business

frigerating companies. As to the charge that Mr. Lemon had an undue influence over the Comitissioner, the committee find it to be true that Mr. Lemon did on February 7, 1890, indorse two of Mr. Ranm's notes amounting to \$12,000. At the time of making such indorsement, the report says that Mr. Lemon had no intimation that the comsays that Mr. Lemon had no intimation that the completed-files order had been or would be issued. The committee examine at length the history of this order had find that there is no evidence to show any favorition to Mr. Lemon or any other attorney. The evidence shows that Mr. Lemon has more than twice as many pension claims pending as any other attorney, and that from February 3 (the date of the order) to Angust 16 hast there were placed on the completed file list 115,564 cases, of which Lemon was attorney in 8,110 cases. The committee find there is no truth in the charges that Mr. Lemon procured situations in the Pension office for his former employes.

UNFAIR METHODS OF PENSION ATTORNEYS. Washington, Feb. 6.-Assistant secretary Bussity to ay sent a letter to the Commissioner of Pensions, call his attention to a number of printed circulars, in dicating what he regarded as unprofessional and illegitimate methods employed by certain pension at terneys in procuring business. The circulars, as a rule, stated that the pensioner to whom they were sent was rated too low, and that by applying to the agent a handsome increase could be specific obtained. Others claim to have superior facilities at o trouble or expense to the pensioner. The As sistert Secretary says of this class of attorneys

sistent Secretary says of this class of attorievs. The allurements which they hold out to the solders are based upon false preferers, and are calculated to arouse among the solders against the lexitimate were of this Prepartment the prejudices which follow the inevitable disappearment to which they are therefore exposed by presponsible agents. I respectfully suggest therefore, in order to restrain and, if possible, to extinguish this obvious evil, that you notify a attorievs who are prosecuting pension claims before your Fireram, that henceforth they must forward two are properly to the pared by them for distribution through the mails, of otherwise, in soliciting pension claims, and any at ared by them for distribution claims, and any therwise, in soliditing pension claims, and any therwise, in soliditing pension claims, and any tensions as are indicated here shall be promptly extent to the Secretary for distance in from pra-tefore the Department. The velerans must be extend from such illegitimate methods of business

THE POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL

Washington, Feb. 6.—The Postofilee Appropriation of the Washington, which was reported to the House by Chairman singham, of the Postoffice Committee, this afterns arries, in round numbers, an appropriation of 877 -4,000; as compared with estimates of \$77,545,000 and an appropriation last year of \$72,220,000. The mount which the Postmaster-General estimated would be provided by the Department toward the appropria-ion for the year from its own revenues was \$73,000, 531. There are no items of new legislation in the bill.

A CALL FOR A DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS Washington, Feb. 6.-A call has been issued for ancus to morrow evening of the Democratic member of the House. It is understood that the silver question will be the principal matter discussed and that there will be a general interchange of views as to the course of procedure for the remainder of the session. Judge Holman, the caucus chairman, said the Democrats were so nearly united against the Shipping bill that he did not think that matter would figure in the caucus, and that there was no disposition on the part of the Demo-crats to delay the appropriation bills.

. THE REPORT ON THE WOUNDED KNEE FIGHT. Washington, Feb. 6 (Special). The report on the Forsyta Wounded Knee affair was taken to the Whit-House to-day by Secretary Proctor and the Presiden glanced over the mass of testimony. The Secretar clines to make public the findings until he has care fully examined the case, and it may be that the papers will be sent to Colonel Forsyth, since be ha no knowledge of their contents. The impression as the Department is that the Doard of Review has to made an entirely favorable report, but that General schofield's comment exonerates Colonel Forsyth.

FAVORING A MARINE BOARD. Washington, Feb. 6.-Mr. Dingley, from the Con nittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, to day re ported favorably the bill to establish a marine board for the advancement of the interests of the mercha-marine. This bill was drafted to carry out the recom-mendations of the late secretary of the Treasury an of the American delegates to the International Marin Conference

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL TABLED. Washington, Feb. 6.-At the meeting of the House committee on Postaffices and Postroads to-day the

Postal Telegraph bill was laid on the table by a vote of six to five. Mr. Bingham, from the Committee on Postoffices, to

day reported favorably the bill creating the office of Fourth Assistant Postmast-r-General with a salary of .

SILVER PURCHASES BY THE TREASURY. Washington, Feb. 6.—The amount of sliver offered or sate to the Treasury Department today was 1,057,000 ounces and the amount purchased 507,000 onners as follows: Twenty one thousand onners at \$1,017, 19,000 onness at \$1,019, 17,000 onness at \$1,0194, 400,000 onness at \$1,022, 25,000 onness at \$1,0225.

MEASURES IN THE ORDER OF BUSINESS. Washington, Feb. 6.—It appears that in addition to the list of measures (already published) selected by the Republican Senatorial caucus last night for consideraon, the Army Reorganization bill received a place next to the Conger Lard bill and immediately preceding the Interstate Commerce bill. The bill to transfer the t measure.

A MEETING OF THE CARINET. Washington, Feb. 6 .- On the invitation of the President, Acting Secretary Nettleton took part in to-day's Cabinet meeting as the representative of the Tre Department. It is understood that the recent Indian

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS APPOINTED. Washington, Feb. 6.-Fourth-class postmasters were to-day appointed as follows: G. M. Allard, Gardeau, Penn.; Maria F. Barron, Kenwood, N. Y.; M. W. White, Williams Bridge, N. Y.

time Canal Company to build the canal. The construction company raised the money which has so far been expended upon the canal. Somebody should send Mr. Wolcott a copy of this report.

The Colorado Senator was probably stimulated to offer his resolution by the speech delivered earlier in the day by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, in support of the the day by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, in support of the views of the committee. Mr. Morgan, for some reason of or other, found himself unable to wait until the Caral bill should be taken up for consideration and so trespassed on Mr. Fair's time to relieve himself of his opinions as to the necessity and advantages of Government control of the canal. Mr. Morgan is frequently interesting and always fache and polished in his speech-making. He spoke to-day with much vigor and force and had a good audience most of the time.

**Expiration of which debate should cease. The bill of the provisions are regarded as extremely important in a political, as well regarded as extremely important in a political, as well regarded as extremely important in a political, as well regarded as extremely important in a political, as well regarded as extremely important in a political, as well regarded as extremely important in a political, as well regarded as extremely important in a political, as well regarded as extremely important in a political, as well regarded as extremely important in a political, as well regarded as extremely important in a political, as well regarded as extremely important in a political, as well regarded as extremely important in a political, as well regarded as extremely important in a political, as well regarded as extremely important in a political, as well regarded as extremely important in a political, as well regarded as extremely important in a political, as well regarded as extremely important in a political, as well regarded as extremely important in a political, as well regarded as extremely important in a political, as well regarded as extremely important in a politic

THE EIGHT-HOUR BILL BEFORE THE SENATE-ESTIMATES OF THE COST.

Washington, Feb. 6 (Special) .- The Senate spent several hours to-day on the Eight-Hour Claims bill, and though at the end of the afternoon no less than three widely distinct and decidedly conflicting propositions for compensation for work over hours were left pending, it was agreed to dispose finally of the whole subject before adjournment to morrow- The ilouse bill, which was reported with an amendment by Mr. Biair's Committee on Education and Labor, and which has been on the Senate calendar since last September, was to-day abandoned by the New-Hamphire statesman, and the original Eight-Hour Senate bill of the last Congress was brought forward by him as a substitute. The House bill provided for the payment of claims for work done over time, but stipulated that reimbursement should not be in cases where specific contracts for more than eight hours' labor a day were entered into. The blair substitute proposes the payment of extra compensation for all work done over hours, whether in pursuance of a written contract or otherwise. The third proposal, fathered by Mr. Dawes, is to let the whole subject of claims for extra pay be investigated by the Trensury Department, and an accurate estimate of the amount involved be reported to the Senate before any further

action is taken.

There is apparently a wide disagreement as to the sum necessary to meet the claims now made for extra compensation. Mr. Bhir fixes it at \$1.500,000. Mr. Morrill, the chairman of the Finance Committee, thinks it will reach \$5.000,000 or \$6,000,000. Other authorities say that the fliadr substitute will cost as much as \$20,000,000 or \$20,000,000. Many of the claims affected by the proposed measures are undoubtedly held now by speculators and claim agents, and this fact is used with much effect by the opponents of the bill.

and this fact is used with much enect by the opponents
of the bill.

Mr. Morrill made a vigorous speech against the
House bill, and said he would be glad to postpone
action on it until after March 4. Messrs, Vest,
Dawes, and Reagan also opposed both the House bill
and Mr. Blair's substitute, while Messrs, Stewart,
Teller and ligalls advocated the payment of all claims
for over hours' work. Mr. Sherman said that he
would support the House bill, but would oppose extra
work were made.

Mr. Morrill said he believed that not only was the

would support the House bill, but would oppose extracompensation in cases where contracts involving extrawork were made.

Mr. Morrill said he believed that not only was the
eight-hour law of 1908 fundamentally wrong, but that
the attempted resurrection of it in the pending
measure would inflet upon the country a grave and
possibly an irreparable injury. He referred, with
approval, to the statement of Edward Alkinson, that
the eight-hour law would work in the interest of
capital and against labor; that it would be pernicious, and would result to the great disadvantage of
labor. The pending measure was not asked for, or
promoted, so far as he knew, by the lest workmen, or
by those longes in the public service. The hours
of labor in foreign countries were from ten to twolve
hour law. Freehorn Americans were not hancering for
an eight-hour day of labor. What they wasted
was more work and more not.

Mr. Stewart argued in favor of the bill. He believed
that the time was not fur distant when it would be manecessary for laboring men to work as much as eight
hours at day. The passage of the pending bill would
be the crowning act of the career of Mr. Elvir.

Mr. Sterman said her would vote for the bill as it
passed the House, recognizing, as it did, the general
principle that eight hours Were a fair day's labor, but
not devying the right of men to work more hours if
they choose and to make contracts.

Mr. Innalls characterized the bill as a pairry,
quibbling evasion of the real question at issue.

BILLS REFORE SENATE AND HOUSE Appropriation bill was reported, with amendments, and ir. Hale gave notice that he would ask the Senate t

to) calling on the President for the correspondence in reference to the conduct of the senior mayal office resent at San Jose de Guatemala on the occasion of the rost and billing of General Barrundia; and the actio

Mr. Cullom introduced a bill appropriating \$300,000 enable the Secretary of War to purchase a testing nachine for tensions and compression, for use at the tock Island Arsenal, III.

The bill introduced by Mr. Chandler to regulate the

appointment of the heads of departments of the Army changes the existing law so as to make it identical with that governing the Navy, which provides that such ends of departments shall hold office for terms of

action; "Ordered that, unless otherwise directed, and after Monday next, during the residue of the cit session, a recess shall be taken (except on Sat 75) from 6 o'clock p. m. until 5 o'clock p. m. the House the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks, of los-deliyered prayer.

ton, delivered prayer,
Mr. Birgham, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee
on Postoffices and Postroads, reported the Postoffice
Appropriation bill, and it was placed on the calendar,
At its evening session the House passed 115 private
pension bills and adjourned.

THE NEW BRAZILIAN CARINET.

Senhor Kehoa Barbalho, the President of the new firstillian Cablnet, has no special portfolio. He is an neineer from Pernamburo.

Schlor Alenear Araripe, Finance Minister, served everal terms in the Chamber of Deputies under the Empire. He was formerly a magistrate, and is still a nember of the Supreme Federal Tribunal, senhor de Lucana, Minister of Public Works, was

also formerly a magistrate. He was President of the Chamber under the Empire, and more recently has been lovernor of the State of Pernamburo

Senhor Justo Chermont, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is an old and trained diplomatist. He has een a Deputy, and also Governor of the State of

The Minister of Justice, Scobor Assiz Brazil, has long been known as an ardent Republican. d Deputy to the Chamber for the State of Rio Grande do Sul, and was appointed Minister of the Brazillan Republic to the Argentine Government. He repre-sents in the new Cabinet the strongly Republican elenent of the Brazilian Southern States, including Sac Pasto.

General Frota, Minister of War, has beet Clovernor of the Province of Rio Grande do sul.

Admiral Foster Vidal has never taken an active part

Admiral Foster Vidal has never taken an active part in politics, but is considered one of the best haval officers in Brazil.

The former Cabinet, which worked so ably and patriolically in establishing the new Republic upon a sound hasis, included men like Rocavitya, Barbosa and Benjamin Constant, who were more widely known, per hous, than are the new Ministers of the Brazilian Cabinet. Those great men were especially fitted, through their aggressive political qualities, to govern the country during the period of its transformation from a Empire into a Republic. Now that this difficult work have distincerestedly made room for their successors whose lask will be quietly to govern the new Republic, with the assistance and under the supreme guidance of its cansillational President, General Deckoro dignoscopic He, with the assistance and under the supreme guidance of its constitutional President, General Dendero da Fenseca.

THE AMERICAN TO CONTROL THE NATIONAL.

Albany, Feb. 6.-" The Evening Journal" say \$: The National Express Company is now controlled by the American Express Company. There was a recent sale of stock of the National Express Company, by which the American interests secured the majority of the shares of the National. The price was above par, and some shareholders say it was nearly 200. The National Company had become one of the most for midable rivals of the American. It started here not many years ago as a local company along the Northern Rolleand, Gradually B. started and the started same of the same of the press of men while on a visit to some of his parismoners. the interstate commerce out. The bul to transfer the revenue entire service to the Navy was also assigned to a place just after the Eankruptcy bill and next to par, and some shareholders say it was nearly 200. The National Company had become one of the most for Railroad. Gradually it stretched out, until it reached from New-York, on the West Shore, to Montreal, and the National Express Company, said this afternoot that there had been an agreement or arrangement by tween the two companies, which would bring them lateloser relations than heretofore, and would result in their working in harmony. This had been brought about through the transfer of some of the stock of the National. athwest to Binghamton. General Manager Hutt, of

INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL.

bonds redeemed to day was \$36,000, making a total to date of \$10,443,400.

REFINING OF SUGAR IN BOND.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The Treasury Department has issued a circular in regard to the refining of sugars in bond during the month of March next, which says:

Persons desiring to avail themselves of the Act of October 1, 1890, for the refining of sugars in bond must analy to 1570.

the Act of October 1, 1890, for the refining of sources in bond, must apply to the Collector of the district where the refinery proposed to be bonded is located for permission to bond such refinery for the purposes specified in said act.

The first prayer meeting was held last night in the Collectors of Customs are advised that during the month of March, 1891, sugars and syrups may be withdrawn from a bonded refinery, for consumption, upon the payment of the duties due on the raw sugars from which such refined gaugets or syrups were produced, to be ascertained in the location on having erected such a sugars of syrups were produced, to be ascertained in the Judson and his congregation on having erected such a way learned that the call from the Seath Products 1991. s or syrups were produced, to be escertained in the Judson and his congregation on having erected such a was learned that the call from the Sected Presbyterior

MORE TRADE WITH BRAZIL

TO SELL OUR SURPLUS PRODUCTS. A SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENT.

From The Boston Journal.

The arrangement for a large measure of reciprocity that has been entered into by the United States and Brazil, and is preclaimed in our news columns this morning, is one of the most notable achievements of this Administration. Less than ten months have clapsed since the adjournment of the Pan-American conference, and already its recommendations as to closer communical intercourse are an accomplished fact with the largest and most populous and powerful of all the Southern nations. From The Roston Journal. all the Southern nations.

THE CONCESSIONS AMOUNT TO SOMETHING. From The New-York Times (Dem.)

The Administration is to be congratulated on the trangement for reciprocal trade that it has made with the United States of Bruzil. In substance and effect will be noticed that this arrangement consists of year valuable series of congressions made to the a very valuable series of concessions made commerce of the United States of America.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE NO JOKE.

From The Utica Herald.

The wise statesmanship which brough about the Pan-American Conference, and which perfected the McKiniey law, is bringing results which must soon convince all thinking men of the folly or blindness of the opposition it has encountered.

FARMER AND ARTISAN WILL REJOICE.

From The Philadelphia Fress.

Cader present conditions we buy \$60,000,000 of Brazil and sell \$5,000,000. Reduced duties will do much to adjust this balance, but nothing except mail steamship lines will bring our commerce to an equal and profitable exchange. With these our commerce will grow by leaps and bounds. Every farmer who grows a bushel of wheat or raises a pound of pork, and every manufacturer who spins a yard of cloth or makes a ton of pigiron, is interested in reaching this great Nation, which must buy somewhere the \$52,000,000 with which its purchases here are made good, and will buy it in our markets if they are made accessible.

ONLY A STEP IN A GRANDER SCHEME. From The Washington Post.

It is all the more gratifying because of the assur

ance it embodies that the policy inaugurated with Brazil will gradually be extended until freedom of commercial intercourse between all the countries of the Western continent becomes an accompilished fact. IT WILL BENEFIT AGRICULTURE.

From The Brooklyn Standard Union.

There is more for the farmers of our country in this treaty than in any dealings of the Government in any form, during the century that Congress has been running.

A GRUDGING APPROVAL EXTORTED. From The New-York World (Dem.)

"The World" is in favor of commercial reciprocity, but it is difficult to understand why that which is good in South America will not be good in other

RECIPROCITY BETTER THAN FREE TRADE.

RECIPROCITY BETTER THAN FREE TRADE.

From The Baltimore American.

We get from Brazil what we do not and cannot produce in sufficient quantities, and she gets from us what she must have and cannot at present produce; whereas, if the Democratic freetrade plan were adopted, we would get from Europe in overwhelming quantities productions which we can manufacture ourselves, and thereby sustain our own people, and we would not increase our exports to Europe, for the simple reason that she takes all now that she is in need of. The European manufacturers would drive our home products out of the market and destroy the occupation of millions of workmen, for the reason that labor in Europe is poorly paid, while in this country the laboring men are given good wages. The European manufacturer could therefore afford to indersell the American manufacturer. No such difficulty threatens reciprocity between the United States and the Europies.

IT MEANT BUSINESS. From The New-Haven Palladium. The reciprocity feature of the McKinley act was no -bluff."

A BIT OF FREE-TRADE EXAGGERATION. From The Boston Transcript (Ind.) The Secretary, with his shrewd outlook to wind ward, sought to save it the McKinley bill) from the represent of not adding to our export trade a single barrel of pork or pound of flour. It is, indeed, a great moral victory for Mr. Blaine over the Chinese-wall Pro-tectionists of his own party.

OCCASION FOR JUST PRIDE. Secretary Idaine would have to be more than human not to feel a thrill of gratification as he counter-signed it.

From The spring eld Republican (anti-Administration).
These would appear to be considerable and valuable

NOW FOR STEAMSHIP LINES! To recur to Secretary Windom's epigram, "The folly and danger of depending upon our competitors for the means of reaching competitive markets cannot be ex-pressed." From The New-York Press.

THE WEST From The New-York Mail and Express.

The Western Republicans in Concess who have een inkewarm or hostile should now see that the pulling of new markets for the products of their re-ion depends on the rapid increase of American ves-els that will follow the adoption of the policy of

TEVING TO SECURE JAMAICAN TRADE.

Chicago, Feb. 6 (Special),—Henry Wilhanks, a mer-chant of Charleston, S. C., said here to-day that the commercial interests of Charleston are just at present actively engaged in organizing some scheme to capture the commerce between this country and Jamaica. This commerce, he said, is now in imminent danger of being captured by Canadians, who are agitating the subject of subsidizing a line of steamers to ply between Canadian ports and Jamaica and of making special inducements to turn the current of trade from the United States of New York, which now enjoy the United States of New York, which now enjoys most of it, to the Dominion. But Charleston people are alive to the probability of turning the trade to south Carolina, and if negotiations now going on between them and the flour men of Manacapous, whence comes most of the flour new used in Jamaica, come to a successful fruition, a line of steamers will be put on the route and the much-desired trade secured.

Father Mathias Yodyzsus, rector of St. George Lithnaulan Roman Catholic Church, in North Tenth st., Brooklyn, appeared before Justice Goet

ting in that city yesterday on complaint of Mrs. Agnes Czesnewicz, a young marded woman, living at No. 176 North Seventh st., who aleges that he embraced, kissed and otherwise til used er on Tuesday last, while she was at his home, posite the church. Father Yodyzsus was arrested pesterday evening, and taken to court. The priest pleaded not guilty to the charge. He farnished ball for his appearance on Friday next.

Mrs. Czesnewicz alleges that she attended mass at st. George's Church on Tuesday, after which she went

PATHER YODYZSÜS IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

into the sacristy and bought a holy candle for twenty five cents. Father Yodyzsus, she says, invited her to his home, where he would bless the candle, While here, she alleges, she received a glass of whiskey and some beer. While about to take the beer she says Father Yedyzsus Rissed her. She says everything was blank after that until she awoke at 9 o'clock. then went to her home. Father Yodyzsus declares that he does not know Mrs. Czesnewicz, and that the

PIERRE LORILLARD SERIOUSLY ILL.

Telegrams received in New-York yesterday from Florida say that Pierre Lorillard, of this city, is dan gerously ill on hoard his steam yacht Reva, in the harbor of Fernandina. Dr. Sollace Mitchell, a Jacksonville physician, left that city by special train yes terday for Fernandina to attend Mr. Lorillard. At the Union Club last evening it was said that

John G. Heckscher, of No. 143 Madison ave., and an

same manner as in the case of exportation for drawback, same manner as in the case of exportation for drawback, but without deduction of any percentage from the prescribed but without deduction of any place which is now a port at 11 o'clock, at which Mr. Judson will nessen.

Church had come wholly unsought and unexpected, and that Mr. Wylie had at first been rejuctant to sever his connection with the Knox Presbyterian Church.

Mantels, *** Fireplaces,

HOUSEHOLD ART GOODS. "BUY OF THE MAKER." WM=H-JACKSON=&CO

UNION SQUARE (NORTH). COT. Broadway, LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF TILE.

Established over 60 years.

No Old Stock. Everything Made Satisfactory

POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

ANOTHER TAMMANY JOB.

SHOULD ANY MORE POWER BE GIVEN TO THE

SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS! The bill that Assemblyman Mullaney, of the Vth New-York District, has introduced in the lower branch of the Legislature, which in effect abolishes the Board of Electrical Control and transfers its powers and duties to the Board of sinking Fund Commissioners, is looked upon as a fair-sized Tammany job. The Board of Electrical Control is by law a non-partisan body. The Sinking Fund Commission is a Tammany body, It is composed of five members: Mayor Grant, Recorder Smyth, Controller Myers, City Chameriain Crain and Alderman Brown, who is a member by virtue of being chairman of the Common Council Finance Committee. All except the Controller are out-and out Tammany adherents.

If Mr. Mullaney's measure becomes a law, this Com-If Mr. Mullaney's measure becomes a law, this Commission would possess the power of granting electric light franchises and permits, and wong control the means of communication upon which til graph and telephone companies must depend in the city, as well as the business of subway construction and the privileges relating to overhead wires and poles. All that would be added to its present authority to approve the rentals of the subway duets after the Board of Electrical Control has fixed them. Its power over subway construction and the companies and corporation interested in the business of electric lighting, telegraphing and telephoning would thus become almost also also for in consonance with the principles of some municipal government to invest so pronounced a partism body as the Sinking Fund Commission with such extraordinary powers.

OFFICERS OF GERMAN REPUBLICAN CLUBS. The members of the German Republican Club of the XVIIth Assembly District met last evening at No. 341 West Forty-seventh-st., and elected the following offcers : President, Jacob Bauer; vice-president, William Klopp; secretary, H. William Rushhaupt; treasurer, William H. Faeser; sergeant at arms, Bernhard Lampe; delegates to the Central Committee-Charles A. Flammer, Dr. Gustav Scholer, Jacob Pauer, Adolph Goebel and J. Kanfmann.

The German Republican Association of the XVIII Assembly District held an election of officers at No. 254 Avenue A last night, and the following were unanimously elected: Hausmann, president; William Scheu, vice-president: John Grabner, second vice-president; Louis Boeiling, secretary; Diderich Kreienberg, treasurer; George Kiesh, sergeant-at-arms; delegates to the German Central Committee, William Henkel, George Schroeder, Frederick Flaccus, Henry Bauer and Rudolph W.

Frederick Flaceus, Henry Bauer and Rudolph W, Faller.

At the annual election of officers of the German Republican organization of the XXIIId Assembly District, held in Banaen's Hall, No. 1,007 Third-ave, last evening, only one ticket was presented to the voters. About 17.5 votes were cast, electing the following officers: Prestrick Slechrist; second vice-president, Emanuel Labishiner; first vice-president, Frederick Slechrist; second vice-president, De Ruzelman; treasurer, David Friedsam; corresponding secretary, Emil Meyer; financial secretary, Emil Taffer; sericant-at-arms, J. Denilager; delegates to the German Central Committee, David Friedsam, William Gansberg, Frederick Slechrist, Moritz Silberstein and Emanuel Labishiner.

The German Republican Club, of the Hd Assembly District, headquarters at No. 50 Rose-st, has elected the following officers and delegates; Philip Betz, st., president; George J. Karrer, vice-president; Oscar Verniger, secretary; delegates, George J. Karrer, Philip Betz, Jr., Henry Albrecht, Oscar Werniger and John Brooks.

A primary election of the Vith Assembly District

John Erooks.

A primary election of the VIth Assembly District German Republican Association was held last evening at No. 80 Norfolkest. The following ticket was unanimorally elected: President, Abraham Lichner; first vice-president, Homy F. Lukes; second vice-president, Lewis Lang; secretary, Otto Schmidt; treasurer, Abeleide; sergeant-at-arms, Charles Montag; delegates to Central Committee, Moses Lehrberger, Theodore May, B. L. Javonerer, Martin Mendinga and Louis Solomon.

TAMMANY COMMITTEES ORGANIZE.

grantzed by re-electing Thomas F. Gilroy chairman: John J. Gorman, John A. Dinkel, Thaddeus Moriarty and George Relyea, vice-chairmen; John B. McGoldrick, reading secretary; James A. Lyon, recording secretary; Edward H. Hawke, ir., financial secretary; John McQuade, treasurer,

Register Fitzgerald's resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to reorganize the XIVth Assembly Dis-trict was approved, and Chairman Gilroy said that he would announce the names of the members to compose it

shertly. The roll of districts was called and the names of the dis-Committee for 1891, were given for all except the VIIIth and XIVth districts. No changes of leadersnip were made, except that Patrick Keenan succeeds Daniel Hanly in the XIIth District. The late ex-Alderman Hall's successor in the VIIIth will be chosen by the new committee in a few days. The XIVth District leader will not be known until the committee of five has settled the difficulties in that part

of the Tammany reservation.

The Committee of Twenty-four organized by the re-election of Chatronan Gilroy and Secretary Steckler. It was announced that a fund of \$5,000 had been raised for the widows of ex-County Clerk Edward F. Reilly and ex-Alderman George Hall.

A REPUBLICAN CLUB ENTERTAINED.

The members and friends of the West Side Republican Club, No. 165 West Seventy-first-st., assembled last evening in the club-rooms and listened to an entertaining lecture de liver d by the Rev. M. C. Peters. The subject of his lecture was "From Hell Gat to Golden Gate." It was a description of his trip neross the continent from New-York to San Francisco. Music was furnished by Franklin Sonnekalb.

A DEMOCRATIC CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS. The Business Men's Democratic Association last even-ing elected as officers for 1891 J. Edward Simmons, president; Evan Thomas, treasurer, and C. Rinney Smith, M. Morgan and E. L. Ridgway are among the members of the Executive Committee.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

FORECAST TILL S P. M. SATURDAY.

Washington, Non. 6.-For Eastern New-York and New-England, rain Saturday; southerly winds, stationary temperature; cloudy weather and rain Sunday. New-Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, threatening weather and rola; southerly winds; stationary temperature.
For Georgia, the Carolinas and Florida, threatening

weather and rain; warmer in the interior For Alabama and Mississippi, rain; colder and fair and For Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Missouri, fair Sat-

For Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Missouri, fair Savurday; slightly cooler and fair Sunday.

For Western New-York, Western P unsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, local rains Saturday.

For Kentacas and Tennesser, threatening weather and rain; warmer; cooler and fair Sunday.

For Indiana and Illinois, threat-ning weather and rain; cooler by Sunday.

For Lower Michigan, fair.

For Upper Michigan, fair.

For Upper Michigan, Warmer; fair.

For the Pakotas, Kansas and Nebraska, fair; cooler by

Dakotas, Kansas and Nebraska, fair ; cooler by

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

TM | HOURS: Morang. | Night. | 30.5 In the diagram a continuous line shows the barometer fluctuations yesterday, as observed at the United States Signal Service at ion at this city. The diasies indicate the temperature noted at Perry's Fharmacy, Sun Building.

Tribune Office, Feb. 7 . a. m.-Light rain, prefaced by Tribune Office, Feb. , with clearing skies but a very snow, fell yesterday ferences, with clearing skies but a very damp air the rest of the day and evening. The temperature damp air the average (30) sains ranged between 21 and 14 degrees, the average (30) See higher than on the corresponding day last year and 145 higher than on Thursday.

In and near this cay to-day there will probably be partly cloudy, toggy weather, with rain; slight thermal changes.

CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOCKS. San Francisco, Feb. 6, 1891.

Yesteriny Tosts